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3 CENTS



Daily photo by John Price

At meeting last Sunday, McGill buildings and grounds workers vote to strike.

## Workers restless as talks drag on

Last-minute negotiations aimed at heading off a strike of McGill's buildings and grounds workers are continuing, but growing discontent and restlessness among the workers make the strike increasingly likely.

Although another meeting between union negotiators and university representatives is scheduled for next Tuesday, the possibility of averting the strike at this session seems remote. A similar meeting last Tuesday produced no results, and the delay is making the workers even more impatient than before.

The second negotiating meeting will already be more than a week after the workers voted 87 per cent last Sunday to authorize a strike. It will be more than four months after the union's old contract expired.

The demands of the workers centre on parity with their counterparts at the University of Montreal and the University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM). A trilingual letter sent by McGill to the work-

ers said the university's wage offer gave the workers parity with those at the University of Montreal, but, in actual fact, even if all the union's demands were met, the benefits and working conditions of the McGill workers would still be inferior to those at the francophone university.

The McGill union is demanding the payment in cash of all sick leave days accumulated under the old sick-leave system, a total of \$140,000, before the signing of the new contract. This issue has proven to be a major bone of contention between the two sides, with McGill offering to return only \$40,000 of the money, and that as an addition to the pension fund, to be paid only in 1977.

Other important demands are a wage increase of \$1 per hour to be spread over the two years of the contract. The wage increases offered by McGill range from 50 cents an hour for workers in the category of assistant building serviceman to 90 cents for workers classified in the

lower bracket of assistant mail attendant category, and average at 63 cents an hour.

McGill has also refused the workers' demands for increased vacation time and holidays. The university is offering three weeks' vacation after five years' work, and four weeks after 13 years', and 11 paid holidays, but the union is demanding three weeks after two years of service, four weeks after ten years, and 17 paid holidays yearly.

The workers have repeatedly stressed the important role that students can play in a strike such as this. The university, they have charged, will try to mobilize students against the strike by pointing to the lack of services and by claiming that the union demands are unreasonable. The workers say that students must resist all such attempts by the administration by respecting picket lines and by refusing to break the strike by doing clean-up work.

## Library workers discuss union

About 70 library assistants attended a stormy meeting of the Association of Library Assistants at McGill University (ALAMU) Wednesday night to discuss the controversial issue of unionization at McGill libraries.

The meeting was constantly interrupted even as the chairman, Howard Worden, began introducing the executive and the agenda. A small number of anti-union individuals set the mood and dominated the proceedings, expounding their views on unionization even before it could be brought up in the order of business. The vocal minority asked that all non-staff members leave. One staffer objected to the request and was verbally attacked as a "union organizer".

It was established that no non-staff were present. One person who had been accused of being an outsider and who was consequently being asked to leave was actually a staffer and a card-carrying member of ALAMU.

The vocalists continued to disrupt until Worden said there was nothing in the constitution of ALAMU that kept non-staffers from attending or speaking at meetings.

Worden began the report on the ALAMU executive's meeting with Dr. Richard A. Farley, director of libraries, concerning the McGill

Daily's article of September 24 on library workers' grievances. It was reported that Farley considered that the implementation of the four-day work week had been mishandled by management. The director felt that he himself had not been adequately informed on the matter.

Farley was also reported to have said that at McGill there is no such thing as job security. He thus indicated that library workers cannot expect security. He said that he himself was not anti-union, and that a union might even be beneficial to him, since it would cut his personal workload.

The McGill administration is considering reclassifying of lower level library assistants to university clerical status. This would imply, the chairman understood, pay scales in no cases higher, but in some cases lower. According to Worden, Farley said he saw ALAMU as a watchdog on the administration.

Throughout Worden's report, heckling continued from the floor. It became apparent that a group of people had come to the meeting very emotionally charged up against the idea of "this union business" and were impatient that discussion of the matter begin.

Someone suggested that points

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Beating Around the Bush with

*Madame George*

*Will Paul? Will Will?*

Yesterday I found myself under the dryer at Costi's (and Frank is just as dear as ever and still does such inCREDible things oh my dear I can't tell you) well, anyway, I was under the dryer looking for a garter I had left there so many years ago when I was young and foolish, but that's neither here nor there. What I really wanted to tell you was that there is a FEUD in our midst. Now don't run for cover yet, I've got quite enough company under the dryer, thank you. It seems that Paul Drager, cute as a button (or is that a mutton?) and just as practical, is picking a bone with Will Hoffman, tall, dark, mustachioed, and oh I'm about to swoon (it must be the heat down here) over the Constipation of the Students' Society. Did I get it right? Well, it's something like that.

Now what I heard, darling, don't tell a *soul* you heard it from me because if anyone found out well I don't have to tell you. Now what I heard was that a petition had been presented to Paul (and how his rosy cheeks must have flushed "We, the undersigned students, hereby call for an Open Meeting of the Students' Society, to take place at 1 p.m., in the Student Union Ballroom on Thursday, October 11, 1973, to consider the amendment to the constitution, as published in the McGill Daily on September 26, 1973, and any subsequent sub-amendments, which must be handed in to the Daily by Thursday, October 4.") requesting him to call an open meeting of the Students' Society about this Constipation. (And can't it just be awful? Maybe if we DO all put our heads together we can agree to try.) Well Will was said to have said, so they say, that Paul ignored it of all things, which Will says he can't do because he's not allowed and that we could purge him if it weren't for this awful Constipation.

Well I asked Will about all this and he said it was all true true true, and if you can't believe Will Hoffman you can't believe Will Hoffman and that's all there is to it. But I would love to believe him because he's so sincere and his Naugahyde pants are so diverting. But I thought I would be fair and get Paul's side of the story, since he always has such good advice to give about Constipation. Only I couldn't find him and there are certain places a girl just can't look. But if anyone wants MY opinion...I'm in the book. Ta-ta.



## Chile group organizes

Final plans for the future organization of the Chile Solidarity Committee were worked out at a meeting at McGill yesterday.

The committee decided to divide into three different groups, which would work in close contact with one another.

One group, concerned with research, plans to collect information relevant to a clear understanding of the present situation in Chile. Another, the publicity and fund-raising group, will distribute the research group's findings and work at collecting money for a Chilean resistance fund. Besides co-ordinating activities, the co-ordinating committee will call general meetings and see that things run smoothly.

Anyone who wants to work with the committee should speak to Susan Wheeler at 739-5605.

## Library...

continued from page 1

raised in the report had much to do with the issue of a union. Someone else complained that the executive had not adequately prepared its presentation, for the people at the meeting should have been provided with copies of this report, since it contained much of importance. Tempers were coming close to exploding, as those with the loudest voices persisted in interrupting statements that they felt were part of a general pro-union conspiracy.

It was evident that the meeting could not continue under such circumstances. The executive proposed a set of procedures to be followed for the orderly conduct of the rest of the business of the meeting. The members voted that people must speak one at a time, as recognized by the chair. This decision was taken by the vociferous few who insisted on a party atmosphere, as a "undemocratic" attempt to "shanghai" their right to speak. A number of frustrated library workers began to leave even before the next item on the agenda — the implementation of the four-day work week.

A statement from the floor that it was a fait-accompli concerning just fourteen people and should be

left alone brought the comment that the issue was more far-reaching, for the pilot project would decide whether this work schedule policy will be used in other sectors of the library.

The lack of meaningful consultation of the workers affected by the decisions was considered an illustration of the general attitude of the administration.

The university has already responded to complaints about the handling of the four-day work week. A decree was issued by Farley appointing Howard Worden chairman of another of the library's innumerable committees, this time to report to another committee about the further implementation of the four-day work week.

Halfway through the meeting Mike Cohen, a representative of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) arrived, invited by a member of the library staff. Cohen asked to be recognized by the meeting and requested the permission of the membership to allow him to respond to any questions staff might have about unions and CUPE. The response from a few was violent because of the discussion at the beginning of the meeting about excluding any non-staff members.

Cohen explained that he only

wished to inform people and was willing to leave if the membership wished. A majority voted to allow Cohen to answer questions.

To the first inquiry, he responded that CUPE is the largest all-Canadian union, with 185,000 members throughout the country. It represents the largest number of unionized university workers throughout Canada and Quebec.

A major concern among library workers was compensation in the event of a strike. "If we are on strike for two weeks, I will lose \$160 and my family will starve. Is your union going to give me my \$80 a week during that time?"

Cohen emphasized that only the local membership would make the decision to strike. He said that a strike is only a last recourse after many months of negotiations, and that many contracts never require strike action. Cohen gave the example of the UQAM employees, who signed a very advantageous contract through collective bargaining, and of the agreement at the University of Montreal, which came after a one-day strike.

Because a minimum of a little over three months of negotiation and conciliation is required before a strike is legal and because contracts are necessarily retroactive to the date of accreditation, any

money lost in consequence of a strike would be more than regained in a lump sum received once the contract is signed and in the increased salary that continues as a result.

Cohen went on to say that the union does provide money from its strike fund, and in many cases, other locals contribute donations, which provide aid for people in dire need. People don't starve as a result of a strike.

Workers were also concerned about what a union could offer that a strong association could not. Cohen said that an association of the ALAMU type does not have to be acknowledged by the employer, but a union is a legally recognized bargaining force, which gives workers a guaranteed say in decisions that affect their work. (ALAMU as it is today cannot bargain; it can only suggest.)

The union issue took up much energy and time. The treasurer suggested that the meeting go on to the remaining items on the agenda, but because of the lateness of the hour, Worden suggested that the meeting be adjourned until a later date. It was the first unanimous decision of the evening. *This article was written by a group of library assistants at McGill.*

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THE THAMES  
AT MIDDLE AGE



# Culture as Mass Deception

by susan wheeler

Constantly rising food prices, "shortages" of fuel oil and other natural resources, the death rattle of the world monetary system that tripled the dollar price of gold — all these factors contribute to the most serious feelings of insecurity and instability of the North American middle class since the 1929 Crash.

After 25 years of American dominance following World War II, the American ruling class now finds itself facing the most profound political and economic crisis since the Great Depression. It is no coincidence that bourgeois culture looks back to the Thirties for reassurance. We've done it before, they tell us, and we can do it again.

So Commercial Culture turns to their own refined version of the Thirties for inspiration. Instead of dealing with the

brutal realities of mass unemployment and bread lines, we are presented with romantic visions of gangsters. The media responds to the very real fears of the anxious middle classes — caught in the middle between working class militance and ruling class repression — with the reassurance that the hard times simply can't last forever.

The current wave of nostalgia is evidenced most clearly in women's fashions and the film industry, two industries that are closely intertwined. The film and fashion industries are also simultaneously reflections of popular trends and creators of popular trends.

There are many parallels between the crisis of the Thirties and the present crisis. It would be wrong however to assume that things will automatically improve again

this time around. The world is very different now.

The response of the American capitalist class to the Great Depression was the economic reformism of the New Deal. At that time, President Franklin Roosevelt was criticized for what the upper classes mistakenly called "creeping socialism." They did not realize that New Deal reformism actually served to consolidate capitalism by injecting large amounts of government money into the economy through deficit spending. That shot in the arm invigorated capitalism, enabling it to carry on for the next 30 years.

This time around however, the bourgeoisie doesn't have the same options. The ruling class cannot turn to the exploitation of neo-colonies to absorb surplus investment funds and maintain the high standard

of living of North American workers. Instead, larger portions of the Third World are taking an anti-imperialist stance and saying "No thank you" to American imperialism.

Now, the American capitalist class must put the squeeze on their own workers. Wage freezes and inflation, assembly line speed-ups all cut into the real wages of the working class and keep profits high. The trend is toward increased repression and will lead more and more to violent clashes between workers and the armed apparatus of the bourgeois state.

In the face of this chilling reality, it is no surprise that the middle class turns to their past victory over "hard times". And it is also no surprise that the mass media distorts this memory, eliminates the suffering and makes it look enjoyable.

## Edmund Wilson and the Depression

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"The next month the slump began, and, as conditions grew worse and worse and President Hoover, unable to grasp what had happened, made no effort to deal with the breakdown, a darkness seemed to descend. Yet, to the writers and artists of my generation who had grown up in the Big Business era and had always resented its barbarism, its crowding-out of everything they cared about, these years were not depressing but stimulating. One couldn't help being exhilarated at the sudden unexpected collapse of that stupid gigantic fraud. It gave us a new sense of freedom; and it gave us a new sense of power to find ourselves still carrying on while the bankers, for a change, were taking a beating."

— *The Shores of Light*

Edmund Wilson's attitudes towards the events of the 1930's were characteristic of his approach to history. He didn't volunteer to fight in the Spanish Civil War. He didn't organize writer's congresses. And he didn't go to work for Roosevelt's New Deal, distributing WPA grants to needy writers. But he was able to consolidate his position as one of the major critics of American literature and society.

Wilson, who died on June 12, 1972, was the most prominent man of letters in the United States. He was also the most encyclopaedic of all American writers. He was



independent, irascible, and scholarly. He didn't take the position that the depression was the apocalypse of American capitalism, but the 1930's did provide material for his exhaustive study of American society.

"The wage cuts have begun with the winter; and the streets of Lawrence this October are as bleak as those of Newark were last October...It is drizzling and dark at six in the morning; the sad New England dawn. The motors have to keep their lights on; the faded yellow of trees that one glimpses along the side streets is the only kind of color that tints the grey...From the greyness, the still half-sleepy street, breaks a gruesome booing and groaning. A vague crowd about the doors of the Arlington Mill. This mill, with its square knobbed turrets, stands silent and dark like a fortress. But

occasionally a man goes in: he threads his way between the strikers very quickly, pretends not to notice them. They howl, but he goes through the door: the police are there to see that they do not stop him. Then the pickets — dismal, persistent — go on parading in an endless belt."

Wilson described himself as an "American Liberal" or "progressive." But as always he had his own interpretation of these terms. During the 30's he supported the candidates of the Communist Party, and throughout his life he followed a philosophy which could loosely be called Marxist. Though his understanding of Marxism was limited, his importance as a writer lies in his understanding of American history and traditions.

He often brought attention to half-forgotten American thinkers whom he considered to be important. But he also introduced the European tradition in letters, and the intellectual traditions of Marx, to America. He attracted attention to such writers as Ernest Hemingway and helped bring Russian literature and culture to the notice of the English speaking world. He was also one of the few critics of importance to take notice of Canadian literature and culture, in his book *O Canada*. Wilson came from an affluent background but he was not blind to the world around him. During the depression he made the observation that "The Americans at the present time seem to be experiencing not merely an economic breakdown, but a distinct psychological change."





# THE SILVER SMOKESCREEN

by David Cyr

Jean Harlow in a clinging silk gown, screeching her way through a bedroom farce with a voice that could shatter glass.

Massed tap-dancing whores and criminals in the grand finale of *Forty Second Street*.

James Cagney twitching, clenching his fists, and shrugging his shoulders all the way to the electric chair.

These are the images evoked by the American cinema of the Thirties. To a growing number of film viewers, they represent an outlet for drooling nostalgia. The films of the Thirties seems to depict a simpler, almost naive world in which emotions were uncomplicated, justice always prevailed, and insurmountable social problems were nonexistent. Films of this period are like glossy souvenirs of some golden age that can never be recovered. It is no surprise that some people watch the films of the Thirties with a misty-eyed longing for "the good old days."

Peter Bogdanovich has capitalized on these nostalgia cravings with such films as *What's Up Doc?* (1971) and *Paper Moon* (1973). He caters to middle-aged matrons who like to see "clean pictures", and soothes film critics by ignoring every cinematographic development of the past forty years. But suggestive of the lost era as these films are, they seem trite and empty. Their simple-mindedness seems rather inappropriate. What Bogdanovich fails to understand is the degree to which the films of the Thirties reflected the needs of that grim decade. The style and content of the American cinema during the Great Depression were a direct response to the social conditions of the period.

In terms of growth and perfection, no era is more important to the history of cinema than the Thirties. Prolific, decadent, wasteful — Hollywood polished and refined the film until it became the most influential medium of the time. And this process of consistent improvement was directly aimed at presenting the American public with the most dazzling product possible.

Hollywood reacted to the Great Depres-

sion by enabling the average film viewer to glimpse scenes he could never encounter in his dreary daily life. Caught up in a brutal economic disaster, average Americans had to content themselves with the fairytale world of wealth, leisure, and excitement that Hollywood presented. Busby Berkeley paraded choruses of scantily-clad girls across glittering sets singing "We're In the Money". Lavish "historical" extravaganzas created a world of shimmering white plaster palaces and opulently-costumed royalty. Ken Russell's *The Boy Friend*, produced in 1971, imitates the gaudy spectacles of films from the Thirties but achieves only vulgarity. Without the social motivation of the Depression, an extravaganza serves little purpose.

The rise of horror epics in the Thirties was greatly influenced by the social conditions of the time. Such films served to reinforce the idea that evil is invariably overcome by good. Depression audiences must have been reassured to see seemingly unconquerable menaces overcome and terror put to an end. Occasionally, some identification with the monster would take place. Viewers of Ernest Schoedsack's *King Kong* (1932) were probably pleased to see their drab urban civilization (such an oppressive force in their lives) given a little jolt by the great ape.

The gangster film of the Thirties invariably began as criticism and moved slowly into grudging admiration. The daring exploits of James Cagney and George Raft satisfied a common desire to break loose

from the repressive conformity that society demanded. The heroes of Howard Hawks' *Scarface* (1932) may have all died violent deaths in the end, but at least they lived well while alive. This attitude is in marked contrast to Arthur Penn's very un-nostalgic *Bonnie and Clyde* (1967), in which the protagonists enjoy only frustration and fear.

The nostalgia craze that has absorbed the films of the thirties generally does not bother to scrape beyond the surface of the medium it has embraced. A panting Garbo fan often does not understand why the great lady is almost always surrounded by excesses of polished marble and gold leaf. Yet the films of the thirties will remain prime examples of a nation's outlook and needs during the Great Depression.





# NEWSTA

by arnold bennett

Nobody who lived through it would find it easy to call it the "best of times". And nobody who lived through it would ever spell any other depression with a capital 'd'. Millions of unemployed. Bread lines. Soup kitchens. Okie migrant farm workers in California. The dust bowl of the Prairies. These are the images of the Dirty Thirties that have been imbedded in the public mind by John Steinbeck, by the Warner Brothers kitchen sink film factory, and by countless union song writers.

It was a time when you could buy a blue plate special—a full course meal with all the bread you could eat—for seven cents, or six loaves of day-old bread for a nickel. For a dollar you could stock up on groceries, including steaks, for a week, and still have change left over. Meat was so cheap that butchers gave away liver, supposedly as dog food. On the Prairies the grain merchants burned huge stocks of grain in order to create an artificial scarcity and force prices up.

But as far as the working class was concerned, the low price of food was merely a survival factor. Wages were low, hours were long, and unemployment insurance did not exist.

A Student Industrial Inquiry published in the *Daily* on October 6, 1936, after the worst of the Depression had passed, described the situation of one old trade unionist living in Point St. Charles: "Formerly in the building trades, this man was like many of his fellows thrown out of employment by the depression. Later he got a

job in a flour mill where he was paid twenty-five cents an hour for a ten hour day. He formerly had been receiving seventy cents per hour. The work was heavy, involving the moving of very large bags of flour. He was offered an increase of five cents per hour but found he had to load four cars a day instead of two. He left, rather than be what he considered 'tricked'. He stated that in the mill there were men working 80-100 hours per week. The speaker deplored the fact that the new Canadians and the French undercut the English speaking people and were ready to work for ninety hours a week at twenty-five cents an hour. As an old trade-unionist, he firmly believed that the only way in which these working conditions could be bettered was by uniting the workers in a union and striking.

"Another side of the life in Point St. Charles was brought out in the autobiography given to the Industrial Inquiry group by an unemployed returned soldier. His was a heart-rending story of illness. He gets a pension of \$30.00 a month but no relief. His wife is sick—daughter sick for four months—has looked for work every day. \$18.00 of his pension goes for rent and he has \$12.00 left for all other expenses. When he was employed this ex-soldier of the C.E.F. earned \$7.20 per week extra."

Throughout North America the established social order was breaking down. Capitalism would have collapsed, had it not been for John Maynard Keynes and the New Deal reformists who put his heretical ideas about deficit budgeting into effect



and saved the system for the next few decades. Class contradictions were magnified as workers organized themselves, while the ruling class panicked and replied, (depending on the tactical standpoint of the fragment that was in power) either with brutal repression or with superficial reforms and cooptation. In the United States in 1932, unemployed workers and veterans marched on Washington to petition for relief. President Herbert Hoover, who had pooch-pooched the idea of a Depression in 1929, had his troops greet them with a hail of bullets. Within a year, Franklin D. Roosevelt was in power, trying to paper over the contradictions with the "New Deal", and being viciously resisted by diehard reactionaries who still could not see the need for a change of tactics.

In 1934, in Minneapolis, in Toledo and in San Francisco, the workers resorted to the general strike and took control of those cities, organizing essential services for the population themselves. In each case, and particularly in Minneapolis, "moderate" elements managed to end the experiment in workers' power by persuading a significant segment of the workers to trust in the government.

There was no general strike in Canada in the thirties—Winnipeg, 1919, and the subsequent repression had exhausted the labour movement for the time being. But in 1934, thousands of unemployed deserted the relief camps of British Columbia, where, if they wanted to eat, they had been forced to stay, separated from their families, virtually as slave labour in order to satisfy the dictates of bourgeois morality, and joined the On-to-Ottawa-Trek. So many of them hopped freights that the railroads had to let them ride unmolested, but as they neared Winnipeg, the government panicked, and used the RCMP to halt the Trek.

In 1930, just before his defeat at the hands of the R.B. Bennett Conservative Party, Mackenzie King had said that he

would "not give a five cent piece" to the unemployed. In 1934, a year before his defeat at the hands of the Mackenzie King Liberal Party, the Conservative Prime Minister, taking his cue from Big Brother south of the border, introduced a series of reform and relief measures which became known to original Canadian historians as the "Bennett New Deal". All the measures were conveniently ruled unconstitutional in 1935 by the Supreme Court of Canada, in the name of provincial rights (not to speak of class privileges). Similarly, in British Columbia, Premier "Duff" Patullo introduced the "Little New Deal".

In the Province of Saskatchewan, the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation was born, to the sound of revolutionary rhetoric but with the vision of reformist practice. In the 1940's, when the CCF would reach the peak of its popularity, Mackenzie King would call them "Liberals in a hurry". In the 1930's, however, the ruling class was still running scared, and preferred to think of them as "Communists".

In Alberta, in Ontario and in Quebec, skillful demagogues manipulated public opinion and channelled mass discontent into the channels of right wing populism, nationalism and fascism. "Bible Bill" Aberhart preached "social credit" in Alberta and swept to power with the votes of the farmers and the lower middle class. With one hand he tried to "provincialize" the banks to extend credit to his constituency; with the other hand he tried to legislate control of the press. Both measures were ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

In Ontario, Mitch Hepburn, presenting himself as a "friend" of the workers, led the Liberal Party to power, whereupon he proceeded to use the Ontario Provincial Police in an attempt to smash every union in sight, particularly those affiliated to the then-militant CIO.

And in Quebec there was Maurice



Duplessis. Duplessis in 1935 had been leader of a Quebec Conservative Party that was going nowhere fast. But the Liberal regime, in power since the 1890's, was corrupt, repressive and unpopular. Duplessis seized the opportunity and made an alliance with the Action Libérale Nationale, an unwieldy reform movement composed of disgruntled Liberals, nationalists, and corporatist admirers of Mussolini. In return for the Premiership, he promised the ALN the majority of the Cabinet jobs and the implementation of a radical reform program which included the nationalization of some American-controlled resource industries for the benefit of the people of Quebec.

In 1936 the Union Nationale, the ALN-Conservative coalition, took power after a landslide victory. Duplessis promptly broke all his promises—he discarded the promise to nationalize hydroelectric power, packed his Cabinet with Conservative hacks, delivered Quebec iron ore to the Americans for one cent a ton, smashed the Sorel textile strike of 1937 with his provincial police, banned films like *The Life of Emile Zola* through his subservient censors, rammed through repressive labour legislation and passed the notorious Padlock Law, which allowed his police to padlock any place where, in their opinion, Communist propaganda was being disseminated.

The *Daily* at that time considered itself to be a supporter of "democracy"—it denounced both "hysterical fascism" and "half-baked communism" and found Duplessis' initial anticommunist statements "very commendable", since, the 1936 editors claimed, although they were for "freedom of thought", they were against "mob rule and incitement to damage property". Their only worry was that Duplessis was not taking the same stand against fascism as he was against the communists.

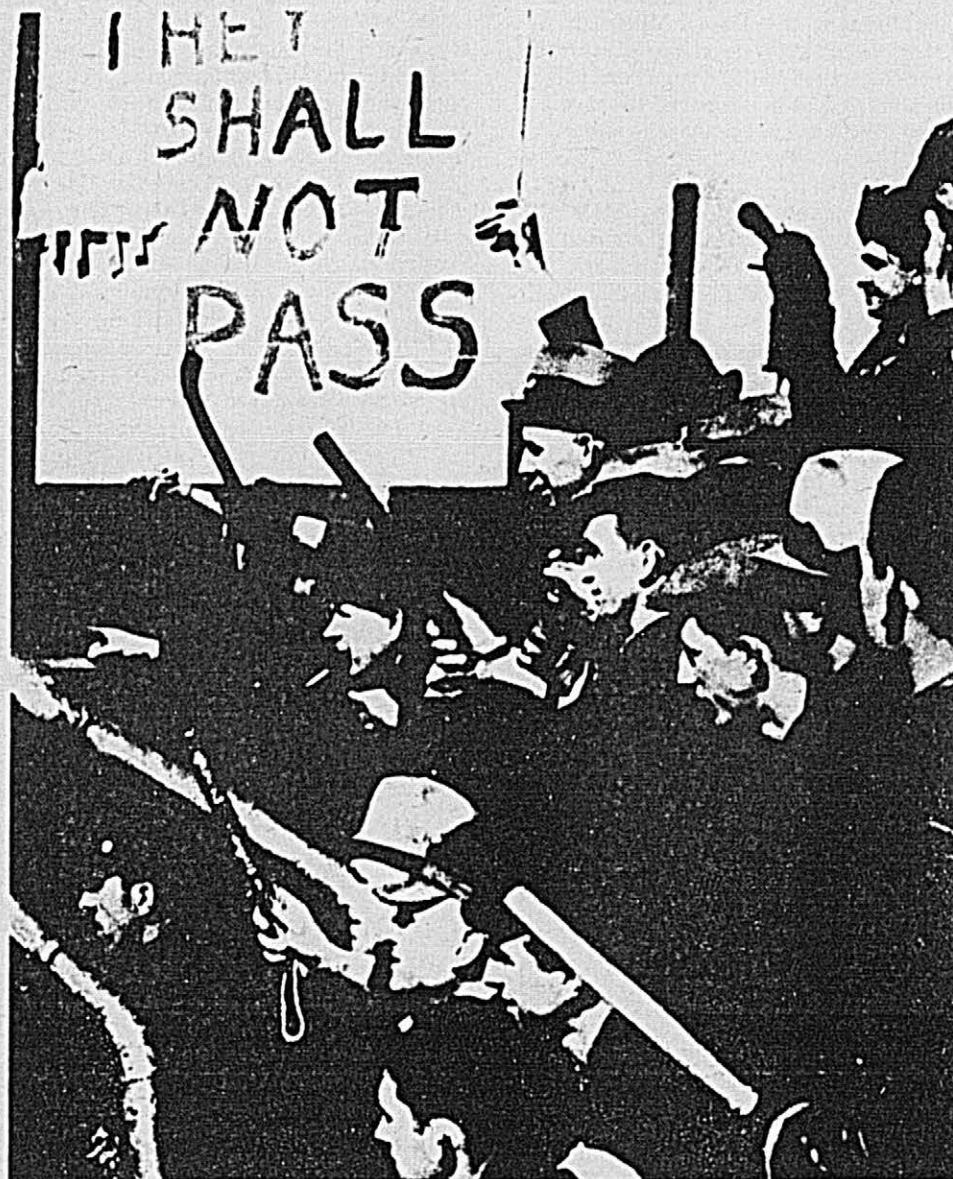
The fascists, led by Adrien Arcand, an

admirer of Hitler, and Paul Bouchard, an admirer of Mussolini, were very active in Quebec at this time, without any hindrance from the police. Like the left, they denounced "monopoly capitalism". However, unlike the left, they blamed it on the Jews. According to Arcand, who spoke at McGill in 1937 and 1938, the "international Communist conspiracy" was backed by the "Kosher Gold Bank".

Communist leader Tim Buck also spoke at McGill in 1937, but in February 1938, less than two weeks after Arcand's second McGill diatribe, the Students' Council forbade the use of the Union for the Buck speech. Students' Council President Everett Crutchlow claimed that his sole reason for the ban was the Padlock Law, which made it "illegal for any person in any house to advocate the tenets of communism". According to Crutchlow, the law, even though it was "repugnant", had to be obeyed by "responsible citizens".

The *Daily*, by this time a little sadder and wiser about Duplessis, charged that the government did not want students to hear a rebuttal to the fascist ideas spouted by Arcand. A record 500 students massed at an open meeting and voted by a four-to-one margin to overrule Council. But two days later, the Social Problems Club, which had sponsored both the Arcand and Buck speeches, backed down, cancelled the speech and called for student unity against the Padlock Law.

It was a frustrating time for the reformist faction of the bourgeoisie in Quebec, for it is clear that the *Daily* was at best reformist, even if it had some Communists and socialists on its staff. This was a time when the *Montreal Star* (Duplessis' fervent backer) lamented the "leftist leanings" of McGill students, on the grounds that hardly any had opposed the mock Parliament resolution that "the democratic nations have betrayed Spain". The *Star* accused the *Daily* of spreading propaganda among the students because it



had reported on opposition to the Padlock Law and to union-busting.

Communism was being encouraged, complained the *Daily*, by the fact that anyone who advocated reform was branded a Bolshevik, and thus would come to the conclusion that the system could only be changed through violence.

It was for liberal reasons, not Marxist reasons, that so many students at McGill supported the Spanish Republic against the Fascists. But even so, they were well in advance of the moulders of student opinion

at the Université de Montréal, who wholeheartedly supported Franco. Twice in October 1936, U de M students engaged in "anti-Communist" riots, the first time attacking a progressive bookstore, the second time storming the Union and beating a professor in an attempt to break up a speech by three Spanish Republicans. Within a week of the riot, however, McGill and U de M students held a "rapprochement" meeting, and the editors of the *Daily* and *Le Quartier Latin* wrote guest editorials for each other's publications.



## THE REVIEW

is a weekly supplement to the McGill Daily devoted to arts, letters, and politics.

Contributions of feature articles, short fiction pieces, film, theatre, and art reviews, and graphic design are welcomed.

Send all contributions or comments to:

The Editors  
The Review  
c/o McGill Daily  
3480 McTavish St.  
Montreal

Susan Wheeler  
Editor



*Nigel Gibson was born in Argentina and lived in Uruguay for many years.*

by nigel gibson

It all happened just over three years ago. Early in the morning of August 3, 1970, in Montevideo, Uruguay, a "Tupamaros" urban guerilla cell kidnapped a relatively unknown, and to all appearances minor AID official named Daniel Mitrione.

Mitrione, officially described as a "traffic expert" assigned to the Uruguayan police, was abducted as he prepared to leave his stately residence in the elegant suburb of Punt Gorda, for his office at police headquarters.

Exactly seven days later, after the government had repeatedly refused all offers for an exchange of prisoners, the body of the 50-year old former small town police chief was found face down on the back seat of an abandoned 1958 cadillac. He had been shot twice in the head. With that, the whole episode could have faded into a dismal sunset, amidst the pomp and ceremony of the ensuing state funeral, the extravagant orations, and the lingering images of the bereaved widow and her seven children.

But it didn't because one question kept coming back to haunt the oligarchs of the

Pacheco government, and spoil their elaborately staged "martyr to a sense of duty" scenario.

Their curiosity stimulated by strident denunciations from the left, and by the curious silence of the government on the matter, more and more people wanted to know: who exactly was Dan Mitrione, and what was he doing in Uruguay?

The relentless inquisition of Dan Mitrione, and his unmasking as a ruthless, highly successful counter-insurgency expert, with a peculiar fondness for refined torture techniques provides the main theme for this latest film by the director of *Z* and *The Confession*, Costa-Gavras.

In the process Costa-Gavras and his collaborator on this occasion, writer Franco "Battle of Algiers" Solinas offer a revealing glimpse into the alarming extent of the U.S. imperialist penetration of Latin America.

The extensive interrogation of Mitrione, played with moderate success by Yves Montand, then becomes more than just an investigation into the activities and responsibilities of one man.

It assumes the proportions of an inquiry into a whole policy of deliberate exploitation and subjugation.

With the continuity afforded him by the

interrogation sessions, Costa-Gavras is able to make fairly effective use of a favourite device — the flashback — to recreate the bloody milestones in the Latin American career of Dan Mitrione.

And soon a pattern emerges: Santo Domingo in the wake of the American marine invasion; Brazil in the weeks preceding the fascist coup that overthrew the government of liberal Jaoa Goulart; and finally Uruguay in the face of mounting labour militancy.

And everywhere he went he left his grim trademark: increased political repression, a refined, scientific approach to interrogation and torture, and the ultimate instrument — the death squad...

"The physical elimination of adversaries — no constitutional problems, no laws or courts of justice to get in the way..." The scrupulous realism of the film's semi-documentary style, makes for some pretty gruesome scenes. In particular a lecture on torture techniques at Mitrione's Belo Horizonte Police Academy, with practical demonstrations on live subjects.

For comic relief from such scenes, Costa-Gavras gives us the antics of the bourgeois parliament in a period of crisis. Their sheer decadence, and obviously

outrageous sense of self-importance are always good for a laugh.

In a more serious vein, Costa-Gavras documents the inevitable replacement of party lines by more basic class lines, as the bourgeoisie, threatened by a mounting sense of chaos unites in common cause to stave off the real or imagined threat to the state.

On the negative side one perhaps should criticize the tendency of the film to romanticize the aims and actions of the Tupamaros and generally overstate the political effectiveness of their admittedly spectacular operations.

History would seem to prove otherwise.

Today, three years after the death of Mitrione, Uruguay is in the grips of a ruthless, ultra-fascist clique of "gorillas". The "Tupamaros" have been totally crushed, and all progressive organizations suppressed.

Technically, the film is of high standard with the exception of the English dubbing which tends at times to be rather inconsistent.

The film was shot entirely in Chile, and the photography is at times spectacular.

The music by Mikis Theodorakis is excellent throughout.

"The most complex, mature and engrossing film of many a year... You owe it to yourself to see this film".  
(New York Magazine (Judith Crist))

FOR ALL

Yves Montand

A Costa Gavras film

# STATE OF SIEGE

MON. TO FRI.: 7:30-9:40  
SAT-SUN-MON: 1:00-3:05 5:15-7:30-9:40  
FROM MUTUAL FILMS IN ASSOCIATION WITH CINEVIDEO

PLACE DU CANADA  
VIA CHATEAU CHAMPLAIN 861-4595

## STATE OF SIEGE

His car surrounded, Santore is captured by young radicals.



Dan Mitrione with the heads of the Brazilian police in 1962.



## CHAPLAINCY SERVICES

### DIALOGUE CENTRE CELEBRATION (Open House)

"An Indian Heritage:  
Personal Evaluation—  
A Cause For Celebration"  
with Ann Acko

Date: Tuesday, October 9th  
Time: 4:30 p.m.

Place: 3521 University St.  
Chaplaincy Services Bldg.

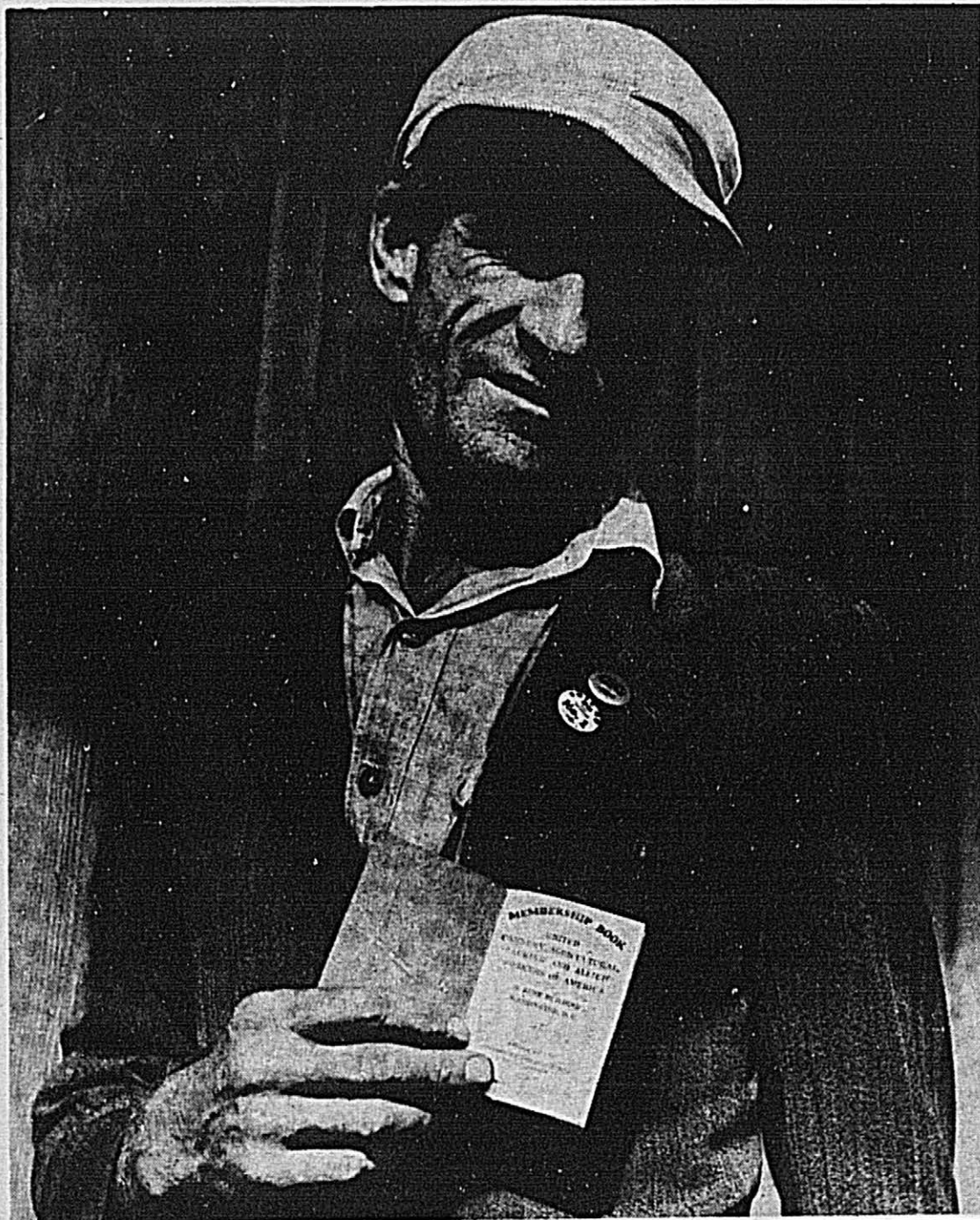
Wine & Cheese Party to follow; for further  
information phone Barbara 392-5890



LES MISERABLES  
starring Charles Laughton and  
Fredric March  
(Based On The Novel By Victor Hugo)  
In L132 at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.

Admission: 50c





*Join the C.I.O.  
Come join the C.I.O.*

*If you want to join a Union  
Step in and come along  
We'll all be glad to have you  
We're many thousand strong.*

*Join the C.I.O.  
Come join the C.I.O.*

*We are many thousand strong  
And I am glad to say  
We are getting stronger  
And stronger every day.*

*Join the C.I.O.  
Come join the C.I.O.*

*The bosses ride their big fine white horse  
While we walk in the mud  
Their flag's the old red, white and blue  
And ours is dipped in blood.*

*Join the C.I.O.  
Come join the C.I.O.*

*"Songs from the Depression"  
The New Lost City Ramblers  
Folkways Records*

A Joseph Janni production of John Schlesinger's Film

**"Sunday Bloody Sunday"**

S	M	T	W	T	F	S

Glenda Jackson Peter Finch  
Murray Head

**R** Saturday, Oct 6  
6:00, 8:15 & 10:30 pm  
L132 — Admission \$1.00  
A Media McGill Presentation

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LIVE MUSIC, beer,  
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Admission \$1 for guys, girls free

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Spice**  
from the makers of  
**"Fritz  
The  
Cat"**

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TRAFFIC**

...Heavy Entertainment!

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# The Artist and Fascism

*During the 1930's there was a growth of interest in the relationship of literature to society. In 1935 the League of American Writers (later renamed the American Writers Congress) was formed. This organization held congresses in 1935 and 1937 to discuss the role of the writer in society. The following article by Ernest Hemingway was taken from the annals of the second congress, held in New York at the time of the Spanish Civil War. The Spanish Civil War was unique both in the number of intellectuals and artists who participated and in the wide spectrum of political support that the anti-fascist cause received. Hemingway participated as a correspondent but went far beyond his journalistic duties in his support of the Popular Front.*

A writer's problem does not change. He himself changes, but his problem remains the same. It is always how to write truly and having found what is true, to project it in such a way that it becomes part of the experience of the person who reads it.

There is nothing more difficult to do, and because of the difficulty, the rewards, whether they come early or late, are usually very great. If the rewards come early the writer is often ruined by them. If they come too late he is probably embittered. Sometimes they only come after he is dead, and then they cannot bother him. But because of the difficulty of making true, lasting writing, a really good writer is always sure of eventual recognition. Only romantics think that there are such things as unknown masters.

Really good writers are always rewarded under almost any existing system of government that they can tolerate. There is only one form of government that cannot produce good writers, and that system is fascism. For fascism is a lie told by bullies. A writer who will not lie cannot live or work under fascism.

Because fascism is a lie, it is condemned to literary sterility. And when it is past it will have no history except the bloody history of murder that is well known and that a few of us have seen with our own eyes in the last few months.

A writer, when he knows what it is about and how it is done, grows accustomed to war. That is a serious truth which you discover. It is a shock to discover how truly used to it you become. When you are at the front each day and see trench warfare, open warfare, attacks, and counterattacks, it all makes sense, no matter what the cost in dead and wounded, when you know what the men are fighting for and that they are fighting intelligently. When men fight for the freedom of their country against a foreign invasion, and when these men are your friends, some new friends and some of long standing, and you know how they were attacked and how they fought, at first almost unarmed, you learn, watching them live and fight and die, that there are worse things than war. Cowardice is worse, treachery is worse, and simple selfishness is worse.

In Madrid, where it costs every British newspaper fifty-seven pounds, or say 280 dollars, a week to insure a correspondent's life, and where the American correspondents work at an average wage of sixty-five dollars a week uninsured, we of the working press watched murder done last month for nineteen days. It was done by German artillery and it was highly efficient murder.

I said you grow accustomed to war. If you are interested enough in the science of it, and it is a great science, and in the problem of human conduct under danger, you can become so encompassed in it, that it seems a nasty sort of egotism to even consider one's own fate.

But no one becomes accustomed to murder. And murder on a large scale we saw every day for nineteen days.

The Totalitarian fascist states believe in the Totalitarian war. That put simply means that whenever they are beaten by armed forces they take their revenge on unarmed civilians. In this war since the middle of November, they have been beaten at the Parque del Oeste, they have been beaten at the Pardo, they have been beaten at Carabanchel, they have been beaten on the Jarama, they have been beaten at Brihuega and at Cordoba. Every time they are beaten in the field they salvage that strange thing they call their honor, by murdering civilians.

If I described it, it would only make you vomit. It might make you hate. But we do not want hate. We want a reasoned understanding of the criminality of fascism and how it should be opposed. We must realize that these murders are the gestures of a bully, the great bully of fascism. There is only one way to quell a bully and that is to thrash him and the bully of fascism is being beaten now in Spain as Napoleon was beaten in that same Peninsula a hundred and thirty years ago. The fascist countries know it and they are desperate. Italy knows her troops will not fight outside of Italy, nor, in spite of marvellous material, are they the equal as soldiers of the new Spanish regiments. There is no question of them ever equalling the fighters of the International Brigades.

Germany has found that she cannot depend on Italy as an ally in any sort of offensive war. I have read that von Blomberg witnessed an impressive series of maneuvers recently with Marshal Badoglio, but it is one thing to maneuver on the Venetian plain with no enemy present and another to be out-manuevered and have three divisions destroyed on the plateau between Brihuega and Trijueja, by the Eleventh and Twelfth International Brigades and the fine Spanish troops of Lister, Campesino and Mera. It is one thing to bombard Almeria and take an undefended Malaga given up by treachery and another

to lose seven thousand troops before Cordoba and thirty thousand in unsuccessful assaults before Madrid.

I started to discuss the difficulty of trying to write well and truly and the inevitable reward to those who achieve it. But in a time of war, and we are now in a time of war, whether we like it or not, the rewards are all suspended. It is very dangerous to write the truth in war and the truth is also very dangerous to come by. I do not know just which American writers have gone out to seek it. I know many men in the Lincoln Battalion. But they are not writers. They are letter writers. Many British writers have gone. Many French and Dutch writers have gone and when a man goes to seek the truth in war he may find death instead. But if twelve go and only two come back, the truth they bring will be the truth and not the garbled hearsay that we pass as history. Whether the truth is worth some risk to come by, the writers must decide for themselves. Certainly it is more comfortable to spend their time disputing learnedly on points of doctrine. And there will always be new schisms and new fallings off and marvelous exotic doctrines and romantic lost leaders, for those who do not want to work at what they profess to believe in, but only to discuss and to maintain positions, skillfully chosen positions with no risk involved in holding them. Positions to be held by the typewriter and consolidated with the fountain pen. But there is now, and there will be from now on for a long time, war for any writer to go to who wants to study it. It looks as though we are in for many years of undeclared wars. There are many ways that writers can go to them. Afterward there may be rewards. But that need not bother the writers' conscience. Because the rewards will not come for a long time. And he must not worry about them too much. Because if he is like Ralph Fox and some others he will not be there to receive them.

## Southern Comfort: it's the only way to travel.

Join the fun on the S.S. Southern Comfort. The party takes off any night and the only baggage you need is some Southern Comfort, ice, and mix. See you on the levee.

### Arrivals from the South:

#### Cold Comfort

Pour 1½ ounces of Southern Comfort over crushed ice. Add a twist of lemon.

#### Comfort Screwdriver

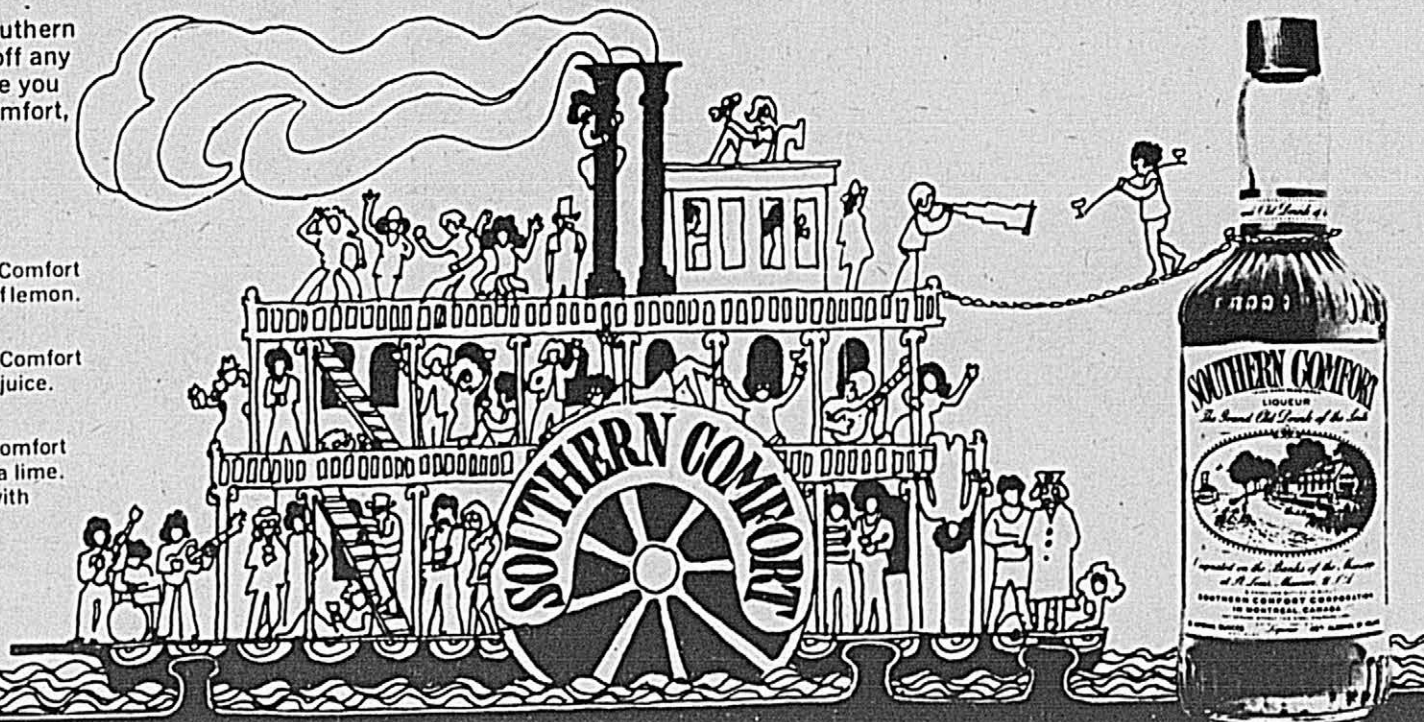
Pour 1½ ounces of Southern Comfort over ice. Top up with orange juice.

#### Comfort Collins

Mix 1½ ounces of Southern Comfort with the juice of a quarter of a lime. Add some ice. Fill the glass with lemon-lime drink.

#### Try these, too:

Comfort 'n' Cola,  
Comfort and Tonic,  
Comfort Daiquiri, etc., etc.





# LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

THANKSGIVING  
WEEKEND!  
WHAT ARE  
YOU THANKFUL  
FOR?

SO  
MANY  
THINGS.

ME TOO.  
FUNNY  
I CAN'T  
THINK  
OF ANY.

WELL,  
I'M  
THANKFUL  
FOR  
WEEKENDS.

THERE'S  
GOTTA  
BE  
SOMETHING.

HULLO.  
I'M  
NEW.  
WHICH  
WAY IS  
THE LADIES'  
CAN?

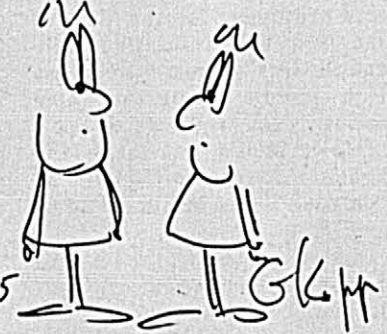
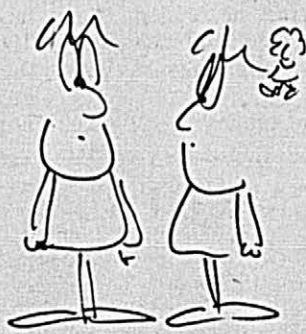
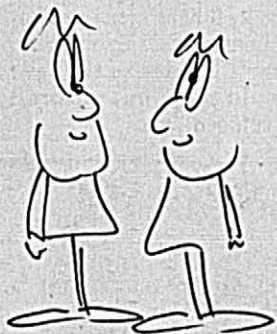
THAT'S IT!  
I THANK  
GOD FOR  
CREATING  
PEOPLE!!

I WOULD'VE  
SAID  
"WOMEN"  
BUT I DIDN'T  
WANT  
TO OFFEND.

YOU'RE EITHER  
A GENTLEMAN  
OR A PIG.  
AND I THINK  
EITHER WAY  
YOU LOSE.

THANKS.  
GEE YA.  
PEOPLE?

THATWAY.



## Strike, boycott go on at Dare

KITCHENER (CUP) — Workers at the Dare biscuit factory here, on strike for more than a year, are still fighting the company and urging the public to boycott Dare cookies.

Picket lines were first formed by the striking workers of Local 173 of the International Brewery and Cereal Workers against the Dare factory on May 29, 1972. The strike has been long and bitter and has been marked by periods of physical violence. Pitted against 350 workers have been the Kitchener police, a strikebreaking company, the courts, Kitchener city council, and Dare management.

In reply to the company's offer of pay raises of 45 cents to women and 55 cents to men over two years, the union demanded equal pay increases of 40 cents for each year of the contract. The workers also demanded that the eight-and-one-half-hour day shift be reduced to eight hours.

Management had earlier been using Driver Pool, a strikebreaking service. The violence and the adverse publicity this caused, however, led them to stop using this service.

Management, however, got support from the Ontario Supreme Court as a result of the violence. In June 1972, it granted two injunctions limiting the number of pickets and picket lines. After the injunctions were granted, a number of strikers were arrested for violating the court orders and obstructing police who were helping strikebreakers enter the plant. The Kitchener city council refused to ban strikebreakers from the city.

The workers then instituted a boycott of Dare products. At first, the boycott was only local, but with the support of the Ontario Federation of Labour and the Canadian Labour Congress, the boycott has spread across the country.

Dare continues to use strikebreakers to produce its boycotted cookies.

## what's what

### AIESEC-McGILL

The International Association of Students of Economics and Commerce is going to be holding a series of introductory meetings over the next week for all students who have experience or serious interest in international business techniques.

AIESEC arranges a student exchange program for students with a solid background in business activities. You may get a chance to go to one of the 53 countries next summer — to work! For those who wish to supplement their classroom knowledge, there is a wide range of activities right here at McGill — sponsored by AIESEC.

Watch the Today column during the term for our activities and meetings. Also be sure to look for our booth in the lobby of the Bronfman building.

### REMEMBER....?

Remember the open house party last Friday night? Remember the great time you had? You want to keep having a good time, right? Well good times are to be had at Sigma Chi (yes, we're a fraternity) all the time. Drop in any time for lunch at 1 p.m., 3851 University.

### NEWMAN CENTRE

Dinner for a dollar and plenty of good company at the Newman Student Centre, 3438 Peel St., every Friday night at 6 p.m. Also, Sunday Liturgy at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

### COMMUNITY MCGILL

Come to Community McGill if you want information about volunteering. We can tell you about being a big brother or sister, tutoring, recreation programs, assisting in day care centres, friendly visiting on hospital wards, working with children who have speech problems, and volunteering in a hospital emergency unit. These are some of the areas in which we already have problems. If, however, you've got your own ideas or special talents, we're ready and willing to give whatever support or suggestions we can. Few programs require experience; most programs demand only an interest in other people and willingness to commit yourself to spending 3-5 hours a week volunteering. For more information come to Union 416 or call 392-8980 between 12 and 3.

### AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY

Third World Centre presents People in Struggle Fall '73 Film Series. \$1 admission charge at door. All programs start at 7:30 p.m.

October 8 — "Hasta la Victoria Siempre." Humberto Pagan, political exile from Puerto Rico, will be speaking.

October 9 — "Nosotros Cubanos." Speaker: Alberto Despradel, political exile from the Dominican Republic.

October 10 — "Campamento". Speaker: from the Latin American Working Group. All films will be shown at the University Settlement, 3553 St. Urbain. Sponsored by Afro-Asian Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Committee.

### LEARN TO USE THE LIBRARY

Our library tours will save you hours of wasted work: learn to find the books you need and the information you want. Come to the INFO DESK—REDPATH UNDERGRADUATE LIBRARY Monday to Friday this week at 3 p.m. and if you can't make it then, come and see us—we'll arrange something.

### DEBATE

"This House would permanently restore the Death Penalty": with the Director of the Prosecutions for Newfoundland, the Solicitor

## Morgentaler loses constitutional battle

The judge in the trial of Dr. Henry Morgentaler has ruled that the case cannot be argued as a test of the Canadian constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Morgentaler's lawyer, Claude-Armand Sheppard, had planned to challenge the abortion law on the grounds that it is discriminatory and contradicts the Canadian Bill of Rights, as it does not give equal access to the hospital committees that are set up to determine whether a woman may legally obtain an abortion.

Morgentaler, who faces six charges of performing illegal abor-

tions, will now be tried in a criminal court.

Judge James Hugessen also overruled the petition from the defence challenging the preferred indictment. The indictment allowed the prosecution to bring Morgentaler to trial without first going through a preliminary hearing.

Earlier this week, Dr. Augustine Roy, registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, testified that Morgentaler remains in good standing with the College. Roy said that no complaints against Morgentaler have been registered with the College.

A predominantly male jury for the trial was picked yesterday, and the date of the trial has been tentatively set for October 18.

### FACULTIES OF ARTS AND OF SCIENCE

Change of course forms for students in the FACULTIES OF ARTS AND SCIENCE will be available in room 109 for college equivalent students and in room 111 for university-level students, in Dawson Hall from Friday, October 5 to Friday, October 12, 1973. Please read the regulations concerning the change of course as published on page 36 of the Faculties of Arts and of Science Announcement.

### ERRATUM

In yesterday's issue of the Daily, it was erroneously reported on page 5 in the article on the proposed new constitution that the engineering faculty would gain an extra seat according to the provisions of the constitution. This gain would not occur unless this year's population shows a marked increase over last year's enrollment figure.

General of Canada. This debate will be held Wednesday, October 10 at Moote Court, Law Faculty, 3644 Peel Street. All welcome.

### MALAYSIAN-SINGAPORE STUDENTS ASSOC. PICNIC

This year's picnic will be in the Laurentians (near Ste. Agathe). The date is set for Saturday, October 6. \$3.50 members, \$4 non-members. Includes transportation, chicken curry, and drinks. For tickets and information, contact any committee member, Call Mike or Chong at 849-9724 or Lek at 288-3631.

### SAVOY SOCIETY

Auditions for Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado" will be held in Union B 26-27 from 7 p.m. onwards, on October 3, October 5, and October 7. Singers of all sorts are warmly invited to try out for chorus parts and lead roles. No experience or ability to read music necessary. (These qualities are helpful, though.) We also need set-builders, costume-confectioners, make-up-gnomes, and other talented folks. So come to B 26-27: sign up or try out...or both!



# Redmen, Warriors hungry for victory

by Elliott Pap

One week ago, when the Redmen were preparing for the MacJac slaughter, Coach Charlie Baillie seemed worried that his charges might not be taking the game seriously enough. As we all know by now, it did not make the slightest difference — the Redmen could have beaten Mac standing on their heads.

One week later, as the big Red prepare to meet the Loyola Warriors, motivation is the least of Coach Baillie's problems.

"The players all know what this game means," said the coach. "They don't have to be told a thing."

Now if McGill's undefeated squad is having no trouble getting "psyched up", you can imagine what's going on at the corner of Sherbrooke and West Broadway, home of the Warriors?

The Warriors, in case you were out of town last weekend, lost to Bishop's. Yes, that's correct. The nationally ranked, defending QUAA champions, and overwhelming pre-season favourites lost. If they lose again, they will be on the brink of elimination. Consequently, you KNOW that Loyola's going to be very, very hungry tomorrow.

What all this means is that college football fans should see a real humdinger so be at Loyola's

field (I would never call that thing a stadium) for the 2 p.m. kick-off.

## Game plan

Loyola lost to Bishop's because they failed to stop the Gaiters' long passing game. The Redmen, however, do not possess a long passing game; they are a running team. Thus, we can be sure that the Redmen won't use a "Bishop's approach" to conquer the Warriors.

"We'll go with our best plays," stated Coach Baillie. "If we can run on them, then we'll keep on running. Of course, we'll still throw often enough to keep their defence honest."

According to scouting reports, Loyola's defence is better against

the outside run than the inside run. But one of McGill's favourite plays is the toss to the halfback who goes outside. How about that, coach?

"You can't expect us not to use our best plays," he replied. "Besides, who says our offensive line can't handle what they have to offer?"

Now you're talking! Don't take

any shit from dumb reporters!

NOTES: Bob Lapkovsky won't be suiting up tomorrow due to the Jewish holiday. Howie Warner and Howard Spungin are in the doubtful category for the same reason.... The Redmen asked Loyola to move the game to Sunday so the Jewish guys could play, but naturally, Loyola refused....

## The joys of layout..

Most people think that doing layout is a royal pain in the ass. Well, they are sadly mistaken. They do not know the true joy of sitting down for an evening and creating a magnificent last page. The choosing of a picture and the writing of the caption are things which can only be experienced to be truly appreciated. Imagine your delight when you pick up the Daily the next day and see that YOUR page came out exactly as you had visualized. You're an artist! You're wonderful! The sensation you derive cannot be expressed in mere mortal words! And folks, if you believe all this, I've got some real estate down in Florida I'd like to sell you.



daily photo by Rick Martin

"Two's company but three's a crowd." That's what Redmen end Mike Goulet seems to be thinking in this candid photo. But fear not McGill fans, Goulet promises not to drop any like this tomorrow.

## today

### Skydiving:

Final night of beginners' jump course. First jump this weekend, weather permitting. Meet at 7 p.m. Union B47

### Savoy:

Last night of auditions for Gilbert and Sullivan's MIKADO. Singers needed (chorus and leads), set builders, and costume makers too! Place: Union B26 and B27 from 7 to 10 p.m.

### WAA Jog Marathon:

Women. Last day to jog. Currie or Molson Stadiums. Sign up in Currie locker room.

### Sigma Chi:

How about a good meal! How about good company! 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily at 3581 University. Phone — 849-5965.

### Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity:

What's a fraternity? Explain in 25 words or less. Can't be done. Come over and see us. 3505 Peel St., 288-6717.

McGill Chinese Student Society: Choir practice. First meeting in Strathcona Music Building C-412 at 8 p.m. All those interested are warmly invited.

### Phi Kappa Pi:

The Red Door Frat is having an open house from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. There will be live entertainment featuring "Mack." Beer is 3 for \$1. Hardstuff will also be served. Admission is \$1 for guys; girls free. Looking forward to seeing you all there. 3647 University. 844-0546.

### Consumer McGill:

First general meeting to set up working committees. Help create awareness among consumers. Be there on Tuesday, October 7 at 1 p.m. in Union 467.

### Newman Student Centre:

Friday night supper open to all students — \$1 each. 6 p.m. at 3484 Peel St., 288-1806.

### Faculty of Music:

Faculty Friday — Pierrette Le Page and Bruce Mather, duo-pianists. Works by George Edwards, Bengt Hambraeus, Alcides Lanza, Albeniz-Bolcom, William Bolcom. Redpath Hall at 8:30 p.m. Admis-

sion — \$2.50 (students \$1). 392-4501.

### New Members:

Hillel invites all those new, not so new, and would-be members to an open meeting! Refreshments — even. 3460 Stanley at 7:30 p.m., 845-9171.

### Don't Touch That Turkey:

These are their finest hours. Alpha Delta Phi (A.D.) 3483 Stanley St., Fridays 3 to 6 p.m. — All welcome (chickens and foul friends need not apply). 288-8574.

### Blood Drive '73:

Attention all chair persons and volunteers. A very important meeting will be held Tuesday, October 9 from 10 a.m. to noon in the Union B-24. Everybody must come. 392-8911.

### Film Society:

Movie — "Les Misérables" (based on the novel by Victor Hugo) starring Charles Laughton. 7 and 9:30 p.m. in L132. 392-8947.

### SUNDAY

### Newman Student Centre:

Sunday Comm. Liturgy at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. 3484 Peel St., 288-1806.

## Sports

### EARN EXTRA INCOME!

As a SUB-AGENT for C.J. Hodgson Securities Ltd., one of Canada's oldest investment houses, you can supplement your income handsomely through the selling of Canada Savings Bonds at the maximum allowable commission. No training is necessary. Our company will provide you with all pertinent information and suggest most profitable sales opportunities for you. For full information please contact

C.J. HODGSON SECURITIES LTD.  
Canada Savings Bonds Dept.,  
2 Place Ville Marie,  
Montreal, Que.

TELEPHONE 875-5390



### McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

#### CROSS COUNTRY

A cross country race of approximately 2 miles will be run on Friday, October 5th at 4:00 p.m. Any male individual who is interested may run the course. It can also be run as a relay with a team consisting of anywhere up to 4 members.

The starting point will be behind Molson Hall Residence which is at the top of University Street. Sign up will be on Friday just before the race.

### VARSITY HOCKEY

Land training—Thursday & Friday at 5 p.m. in Molson Stadium.



### McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

## FLAGFOOTBALL

An experimental Flagfootball League will be run this year. Each faculty is allowed a maximum of one (1) team. Please contact your faculty rep. if you are interested. Since it is experimental anyone in the touch league may play.

#### S.I.R.C. REPRESENTATIVES

Arts.....	Bill Pedvis	733-5418
Science.....	Al Daichman	331-8860
Management.....	John Lukca	274-9704
Architecture.....	Brian Bydwell	695-3210
Dentistry.....	Robert MacDonald	684-3730
Law.....	Robert Amsel	738-0941
Medicine.....	Dawn Johansson	288-5935
Grad. Studies.....	Bill Seyers	845-4656
Education.....	Russ Binning	284-0394
Engineering.....	Dave Wallace	392-8067